



WILMINGTON, N. C.,  
FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1876.

## TO THE PATRON OF THE JOURNAL.

My connection with the JOURNAL has terminated. For more than ten years, covering the most important period in the political history of the State, I have been connected with its editorial control, and during the greater portion of the time its only editor. The political condition of the State then and now, is well known to its readers. How much the JOURNAL has contributed towards the result, and how much my labors in the *sacred* and on the hustings have been beneficial, I am willing to leave to their judgment. Day and night I have worked, certainly faithfully, for what I believed to be the best interests of my State and people, and especially for those of Wilmington. I trust I have, at least, earned their good will in the only regard I can ever hope to have for my years of toil and outlay of means. Without that I am poor indeed.

JOSEPH A. ENGELHARD.

**THE JOURNAL.**  
The publication of Major Engelhard's letter of withdrawal from further connection with this paper is made with the greatest regret. Indeed the JOURNAL will scarcely seem "the JOURNAL" without his name in its accustomed place at the head of its columns. The Publishers are not prepared to announce what measures will be taken to secure the services of a competent business and editorial staff for the paper for the future. They are unprepared this morning to say more than that they deeply regret the necessity which thus compels us to make this publication.

It is hoped that all arrangements will be perfected in time to make a full and authoritative announcement thereof of some time during the first week in June. Meanwhile the JOURNAL, both Daily and Weekly, will be published regularly, as heretofore.

PUBLISHERS OF THE JOURNAL.

**IT IS GOOD POLICY.**  
It is the fashion just now for certain presses and certain individuals to chuckle over what they consider the deserved rebuke administered by President Grant to the House of Representatives in his recent message to that body in response to a resolution of inquiry as to the number and duration of his absences from Washington.

We are unable to see cause for any such churlishness. President Grant's refusal to answer for the reason that under the constitution he is not obliged to criminate himself puts him in a singular attitude before the American people. We venture to say that it is the first time in the history of the country that it's Chief Magistrate ever refused to answer a resolution of Congress on the distinctly avowed ground that under the constitution he was not bound to criminate himself. If there is anything in this that constitutes a rebuke to the Democratic House of Representatives from a Radical President, we utterly fail to see it.

President Grant does not hesitate to expose the absences of his predecessors in office but peremptorily refuses to expose his own because he is not bound to criminate himself! And that is a Radical Presidential "rebuke" to a Democratic House of Representatives? If the President was justifiable in refusing to expose himself it was not similarly indecent to expose his predecessors in office? The truth is the man was afraid to show his record and let it be compared with others.

We cannot understand the eager spirit some of our Democratic exchanges display in criticizing the course and conduct of our Democratic House of Representatives at Washington. There seems to be with some of our friends a disposition to disclaim responsibility on the part of the Democratic party and of themselves for the acts of their representatives at Washington and to make undue haste in criticism. It will be well, we think, for such friends to remember that the party could not if it would escape responsibility for the present House of Representatives at Washington. There can be no escape from responsibility for its course so long as we have control of that body. This much is inseparable from power.

**RIGHTS INCREASE IN THE AGE OF TAXATION.**

We need not look beyond the limits of our own country, says the *Macau Telegraph*, for the causes which have produced the poverty and distress which obtain to such a fearful extent among the people. The hand has descended under the grinding despotism of enormous taxation—such taxation as finds no parallel in history, and preys upon the very vitals of the body politic.

By the substance of the people has been consumed—their hard-earned wages exhausted—their comfort diminished, and their spirits well nigh broken.

The following draft which has been made upon the pockets of tax-payers even on the heels of a desolating war.

In 1869 the total tax collections were \$15,200,000. In 1875, \$64,000,000. And to make the matter worse, as shown by Senator Gordon, the government has been defrauded by its own officials out of millions of revenue, to say nothing of the immense loss by defalcations and actual theft.

Verily, if ever a thorough change of policy and administration were needed and reform in every branch of the public service, it is now. And let the illustration begin at the White House and end with the lowest official whose record is not above suspicion. According to the *New York Bulletin* the effect of this rate of taxation must be:

1. To derive capital out of the country.

2. To shut out foreign labor.

3. To pauperize our working population.

4. To consolidate aristocratic tendencies.

5. To sow the seeds for political revolution.

## CURTIS H. BROGDEN—A FAITHLESS GOVERNOR.

It is an old-fashioned notion that when a man becomes the chief magistrate of a State he ought to cease to be a mere partisan, and that when he takes a solemn oath to administer honestly and impartially its laws, he ought to keep it. But though quite old enough to have become thoroughly imbued with this doctrine, the present Governor of North Carolina fails to act upon it. It is no new thing, however, for Governor Brodgen to show himself to be a designing partisan rather than an impartial chief magistrate faithfully administering the laws without regard to race or color, and hence ignoring all considerations of party or previous condition of service.

But possibly, as it is impossible for the leopard to change his spots and for the Ethiopian to change his skin it may also be impossible for a man, who has been a mere partisan as long as Governor Brodgen has, to discharge the duties of his high office with an eye single to the good of the whole State.

Perhaps too it is expecting too much of any white man who thought of himself in the South could and reared in the South could bring himself to act with a political party that derives its power and its numbers from the negro race, to expect that he would not at all times and in all places pander to the prejudices and to the passions of that race. We hal-hoped otherwise and still hoping we announced upon Gov. Brodgen's accession to office that we would not hastily condemn or criticize his official conduct. That we kept our promise faithfully the columns of the JOURNAL have been silent. But the time has now passed for Governor Brodgen to expect any more consideration from us than the most to the most pronounced and unmitigating member of the Radical party; for whatever may be the case the services of our State to the negro race demand of us the services of Alabama demanding these parties above named as fugitives from justice. I have the honor to be your Excellency's most obedient servant,

W. H. Cowles,  
Solicitor Ten<sup>th</sup> Judicial District.

NEWTON, N. C., Feb. 5, 1876.

General W. R. Cox:

DEAR Sir—Please find enclosed a requisition by our sheriff, Jones Clinch, for an indemnity of \$1,000 for a large landholder, ex-merchant and prominent business man of our county, and a petition of a number of the most prominent of our citizens that Governor Brodgen take a responsible position in the case of Alabama in the delivery of these fugitives from justice, John Cowles and Hugh Carson, to the proper authorities.

Yours very truly,  
R. B. B. Houson.

It is necessary that you get the County Commissioners' check to sign the petition of citizens in their official capacity over the seal of their Board.

R. B. B. H.

His Excellency, Curtis H. Brodgen,

the undersigned citizens of Catawba county, in the State aforesaid,

most respectfully and earnestly request and petition your Excellency to make a responsible position in the case of Alabama in the delivery of the proper authorities of this State to John Cowles and Hugh Carson, fugitives from justice from this State, and who are represented to be at this time members of the Legislature of the Democratic House of Representatives from a Radical President.

We are unable to see cause for any such churlishness. President Grant's refusal to answer for the reason that under the constitution he is not obliged to criminate himself puts him in a singular attitude before the American people. We venture to say that it is the first time in the history of the country that it's Chief Magistrate ever refused to answer a resolution of Congress on the distinctly avowed ground that under the constitution he was not bound to criminate himself. If there is anything in this that constitutes a rebuke to the Democratic House of Representatives from a Radical President, we utterly fail to see it.

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NEWTON, N. C.,

Feb. 4, A. D., 1876.

To His Excellency Curtis H. Brodgen, Governor:

DEAR Sir—I have in my possession a copy of the speech of John Cowles and Hugh Carson for arson committed in this county. It was a glaring and outrageous crime. Hugh Carson made his escape John Cowles,

after much trouble, vexation and ex-

pense, was arrested under this charge and broke jail at Catawba county and has never been brought to trial on the indictment against him for arson. I have in my possession a copy of the speech of John Cowles and Hugh Carson, colored, charging them with the crime of arson, as may fully appear by an inspection of the transcript of the record of the trial of the negroes for arson, and how far it went. Now I have information that these parties, defendant above stated, are in the State of Alabama, have fled the borders of this State after making their escape from the court of justice, and are now at large.

It is the opinion of the people of Catawba county, and the negroes for whom they stand, that these parties above named as fugitives from justice, John Cowles and Hugh Carson, to the proper authorities that they may be brought to justice.

Therefore I have the honor to solicit your Excellency for a requisition direct to the columns of the JOURNAL to the effect that the negroes for whom they stand, be sent to the State of Alabama demanding these parties above named as fugitives from justice, John Cowles and Hugh Carson, to the proper authorities that they may be brought to justice.

Yours very truly,

W. H. Cowles,

Clerk of Catawba Co.

NORTH CAROLINA,

CATAWBA CO.,

I. M. O. Sherrill, Clerk of the Superior Court for said county, do hereby certify that the foregoing persons whose genuine signatures appear to the preceding petition are well known to be among the leading citizens of this county.

Given under my hand and seal,

M. O. Sherrill, Clerk of Catawba Co.,

Seal of office.



"When the wicked ruthe, then the people mourn," and perhaps never in the history of the country, says our esteemed contemporary the *Hillsboro Recorder*, was this proverbial truth so fully appreciated. The deeds of wicked rulers are brought home to every man, and are felt in every moment of his daily life. And by wicked rulers, we do not mean merely to indicate an individual, the chief executive officer of the country, who from tyrannous temper, oppresses the people by despotic acts, or of his own will loads them with the burdens of taxation. The Executive though proven capable in a limited degree of the first has no power to impose the latter. But we refer to the men who have drawn around him, the men who have had his confidence, the men who have used, or abused—it matters little—which their privileges, to rob, swindle and squander the monies that come from the people, belong to the people, and ought to be used for the people. These constitute the government and these are the wicked rulers under whom the people mourn.

It is probably a fact, that within the past ten years as much has been stolen as would have kept before the war, all the machinery of the government is in easy and active movement. The more so, that, now that the stealing, the perversion of appropriations to illegal purposes, the cessations of fraudulent contracts is apparently approaching its end by the vigilance and perseverance of the Democratic Congress. The operations of a bad and incompetent government have destroyed credit, deranged finances, paralyzed business, dried up revenues, and yet leaves the people a burden to bear almost insupportable in times of the greatest prosperity. The national debt is not appreciably diminished and even with the retrenching process of Congress, the expenses of the government are still enormous. Taxation processes now more cruelly than ever, for it is not diminished, the foundation from which it is drawn is weakened.

The evils of the present administration cannot be shaken off at once. The principles of the party which adheres to it, that administration have developed, as they originated, those evils. The only hope is the overthrow of the party, and the inauguration of new practices not only foreshadowed, but put in operation by the Democratic party.

## DEMOCRATIC VICTORY IN NEW ORLEANS.

It is a comfortable thought even for outsiders, says the *Macon Telegraph*, that the city of New Orleans is at last delivered from the thrall of the wretched thieves and adventurers who have been stripping the bone for a decade. But if it be a pleasant and joyous fact to us, what must it be to the white taxpayers of that city? We fancy some of the took too much whisky yesterday. We are inclined to fear that several felt the occasion demanded a copious libation to Bacchus as well as thanks to Heaven. It is true they have secured but the wreck of ancient prosperity. Every department of the city government comes into their possession plundered and sacked, but still they have got possession and can begin the patient and weary labor of restoring order and public credit.

## KILBOURNE'S LITTLE SAVAGE.

In view of the fact, says the *Savannah News*, that the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House has been authorized to employ counsel to assist him in presenting an appeal from the decision of Judge Carter in the *halibut* corpus case of Hallet Kilbourne, the action of that body in refusing to consent to the invitation of that wily rascal is no longer mysterious to outsiders. It seems clear that Kilbourne's letter to Speaker Kerr not only emanated from a mere fit of brain than his own, but that it was part of a deliberate attempt on the part of the real estate manipulators and those interested therein to entrap Democratic members into at least a semblance of acquiescence in Judge Carter's decision. The majority of the House, however, in their forethought appear to be more than a match for the conspirators.

## RICH DEVELOPMENTS IN THE COTTON BUREAU.

A special dispatch to the *Baltimore Gazette*, dated Washington, May 23, says: The investigation into the cotton bureau of the Treasury Department promises rich revelations. Already it is shown that over three hundred thousand dollars has been paid to attorneys for services, for which there was no authority of law, while the employment of Judge Frazier of Indiana, late member of the British American mail claim commission, at a salary of ten thousand dollars per annum, is also a violation of law. Secretary Bristow did not employ him. He is one of the extravagances which followed the appointment of W. A. Richardson as Secretary of the Treasury.

## PAUPER PALACES.

The *St. Louis Republic* says the absurd rage for palatial asylums for insane paupers has spread to the Pacific coast, and the people of California find that they are in for one that will cost a million and a half dollars and probably more. The structure is being erected at Napa, and was planned to accommodate 500 patients and to cost \$600,000, but the plan has been amplified till it is found the cost will be \$1,500,000. It is a magnificent edifice with stone front, carved cornices up to the roof, and with the words *Digita* and *Olypia* repeated everywhere in the moulded stone—as if dignity and opulence had any necessary connection with insanity. It is so large that the circuit it lacks only 200 feet of being a mile in extent! If the whole lot of inmates allotted to this asylum shall be 500, the California lunatics will each have \$3,000 worth of house room—a far more liberal allotment than the average of persons in good circumstances can boast of. They will, no doubt, dwell very comfortably amid the maple, redwood, marble and iron adornments that embellish their palace.

## SOMETHING OF A BOOMERANG.

The *New Orleans Republic* is naturally disgusted with the course of Congress in investigating the Radical frauds, the more especially as a Committee, headed by Gen. Gibson of Louisiana, are to overhaul all the Federal officials in the Kellogg satrapy, including Packard and Brother-in-law Casey. But there is no use, says the *Charleston News and Courier*, for the choleric outburst of the Republicans in stigmatizing the witnesses before the committee as dead-beats and bummers of the Democratic party. Gen. Hazen and Custer, for instance, who denounced Belknap, and District Attorney Dyer, who has his opinion about Babcock, and Professor Marsh, who made the life of Delano a weariness to him, are not "Democratic dead-beats and bummers."

On the other hand, B. F. Butler, who swung Davis at the yard-arm for piracy, ex-Attorney General Williams, who revealed the little secret service game, Detective Whitley, who knew all about the safe burglary, C. P. Marsh, who brought Belknap to grief, and even J. C. S. Harrison, who has made Blaine squirm in the bonds of iniquity and the gall of bitterness—these though mayhap dead-beats and bummers, are not Democrats. When the *Repub*'s temper subsides, it will doubtless retract the expression for the sake of the gentlemen it wounds in its own house.

This is no Democratic funeral. The official thieves, and their partners in crime, belong to the great Republican party of Reform, which, since 1860, has run the country entirely, and held sole-possession of the national money bags.

## THE SMALL CHANGE FAMINE.

We learn from our exchanges that there is a prevailing complaint throughout the country, especially in the large cities of the North and West, of the scarcity of small change. Although large amounts of silver have been paid out by the Treasury, and tradesmen have endeavored to put it in circulation, very little of it comes back to them in return, the people seeing disposed to hoard it. The New York *Tribune* speaks of the "small change famine," and says: "Change of every kind is scarce. For the moment, business finds some embarrassment in the anomalous situation, for while a premium is paid for silver, varying from one to four per cent in different cities, a premium is also paid for fractional currency. There is a remarkable scarcity of postal currency, so that retail business is somewhat embarrassed already, and as yet the silver paid out by the Treasury, and tradesmen have endeavored to put it in circulation, very little of it comes back to them in return, the people seeing disposed to hoard it. The New York *Tribune* speaks of the "small change famine," and says: "Change of every kind is scarce. For the moment, business finds some embarrassment in the anomalous situation, for while a premium is paid for silver, varying from one to four per cent in different cities, a premium is also paid for fractional currency. There is a remarkable scarcity of postal currency, so that retail business is somewhat embarrassed already, and as yet the silver paid out by the Treasury, and tradesmen have endeavored to put it in circulation, very little of it comes back to them in return, the people seeing disposed to hoard it. 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